

been erected from a design by Mr. Thomas Smith, of Scarborough. Mr. Thompson, of Kidderminster, was the builder. The plan is cruciform, and the walls are built of grey bricks, upon a terrace and plinth of red sandstone. The dressings are white (Elmly) stone. It is lighted by side triplets, and a richly tracery window in each of the four gables. The roof timbers are open to view, stained and varnished.

Sharley.—The foundation-stone of the Union chapel was laid on Wednesday in last week. It is intended to accommodate about 300 persons, in addition to which provision will be made for the erection of galleries when necessary. The cost will be about 350*l*.

Densbury.—A committee has been appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of purchasing the market cross and removing it, converting its site into an open space. The building is partly occupied by barbers and others, using fires with smoke-pipes, &c. and hence and otherwise is said to have become a nuisance which the inhabitants are anxious to get rid of.

Edinburgh.—Morningside Church was lately struck by lightning, which displaced the stones at the top of the spire above the clock, and shattered every pane in the building except those belonging to the great window.—The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have sent a memorial to the town council, praying them to "proceed with the restoration of the ancient collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, demolished in 1848, in fulfilment of agreements entered into previous to its destruction, and with the express view to which the sum of 17,000*l*. was agreed to be paid to the town by the directors of the North British Railway." This sum the memorialists state was got mainly through their influence, and was to be entirely devoted to the re-erection of the church on a new and suitable site, as nearly as possible with the original materials, which were removed and preserved for that purpose. They further submit "that the needless destruction of ancient monuments, and examples of early national art, has ever been considered peculiarly discreditable to the perpetrators of such acts; and when done—as in the case of our ancient City Cross—thoughtlessly or in ignorance, has been the subject of much recrimination and unavailing regret when too late to repair the public injury." The allegations of the memorial have been denied by some of the members of council, but they have remitted it to a committee.—The council have resolved to have inscribed on the new Corn Exchange the name of the Lord Provost for the time of its erection, and the name of the architect, Mr. Cousins.

Forfar.—The Peel Monument, says a local paper, is now all but finished. The ground around the monument is railed in. The sphinxes, which have given such great dissatisfaction, are to be removed; and an idea is entertained of placing them on the top of the Academy building. The trusses to be put in place of the sphinxes are in course of preparation. A bust of the deceased Baronet has been contracted for, and is to be executed by Mr. Anderson, of Perth, sculptor.

Glamis.—Messrs. W. and C. Burnup, of Newcastle, have just completed the whole of the wainscot-work for the large dining-room of Glamis Castle, in Forfarshire, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore. The chimney-piece stands 16 feet high by 14 feet wide. In the centre panel are the Strathmore arms; at the sides groups of flowers and lions' heads, carved; on the top, two lions, holding shields; and below, mottoes and initials cut in Old English letters. The walls of the dining-room are lined throughout with framed and moulded wainscoting, 8 feet high, with massive moulded base, and carved frieze and cornice. In the centre panels are placed shields and the coats-of-arms of the several branches of the Strathmore family. There are five large mullion windows, with moulded shutters, fluted pilasters, and cornices enriched with jewelled ornaments; and the recess for the sideboard at the end of the room is fitted up with pilasters and cornice, similar to the windows, but on a larger scale. The floor is laid with wainscot, closely

joined; and above the large windows are smaller ones, with coats of arms executed in stained glass. The whole of the work has been executed from designs by the Hon. T. Liddell, of Ravenworth Castle. The building itself has been illustrated in the lately published work of Mr. Billings, on the Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*—Messrs. Sopwith, of Newcastle, have supplied costly furniture for Glamis Castle, richly carved.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Glasgow.—The operative masons here have struck work for an increase of wages, and a union is about to be reconstituted, much against the wish, it would appear, of some of the men themselves. One "journeyman mason," who gives his name and address, thus writes to the editor of the *Reformer's Gazette*, a tried and steady defender of the rights of the poor against the rich:—"The masons' wages in 1846 were 23*s*. per week, and were raised to 24*s*. by my then employer, without as much as a single man having asked it, and it became general immediately thereafter. The wages fluctuated till 1851, when 21*s*. per week were paid us. At the autumn a rise took place to 22*s*. per week, and this time without being asked. Now, there were no trades' unions in existence at these periods,—there was no strike, no compulsion of any sort used towards our employers, and the rise took place solely, I suppose, in consequence of there being a demand for men. The trade getting rather duller this spring, the wages were reduced to 21*s*. per week; but not content with what I think is a fair wage, considering the price of provisions, a number of discontented men must again have a union started, and the whole process of former years gone through,—that is, weekly collections, then seeking out grievances, then striking for what is called 'our rights,' then confusion of the books, then, perhaps, the treasurer making himself scarce with the funds, then finishing just where we began. High wages are very good, and the higher the better; but, certainly, there is only one proper cause for a rise at any time, and that is the demand for men: any other way, as combination, is utterly false and delusive. I am well aware that many privileges that we enjoy will be withdrawn if more striking takes place. It is not human nature, although it is the precept of the Bible, 'to return good for evil.' I therefore warn my fellow masons, especially those that are married men and have constant employment, to pause and consider well before they become members of a union that has created so much ill-feeling and distress in former years. I mind in the year 1833 we struck in the middle of November for a higher rate of pay through the winter, and after going idle until the middle of February, or twelve weeks, we were glad to 'swallow our leek,' as the saying is, and begin at the old wages, after being nearly ruined and everything in the pawn. I leave the effects of the new patent machines for bawling until another time."

THE HOUSES AND SHOPS OF OLD LONDON.*

THE style of architecture known broadly as "Elizabethan" extends over the reigns of Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and II. During this time a complete change took place in the tastes and feelings of the English people. The Reformation caused a dislike for the established method of church architecture and arrangements. The whole country was in a state of transition, and the old feudal system of government giving way to the liberal principles which have since then been gradually but surely advancing. During this period the religious edifices erected in this country are comparatively few, and these generally of the most unassuming description. The decoration, extent, and peculiarities of domestic buildings at this time are, however, remarkable, and in London embrace various phases of this architecture from as early even as the reign of Henry VIII. till that of Charles II. Amongst the earliest examples

is the house formerly in Grubb-street (now Milton-street), No. 20, which is engraved in a former number. In this building many of the mouldings and other embellishments retain the characteristics of the erections of the period of Gothic architecture. In several of the compartments the *quatre-foil* and other ornaments of the former style are introduced, and the whole presents a somewhat rude yet picturesque approach towards the perfection of this style in a succeeding reign.

Elizabethan architecture in London advanced in refinement during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Thorp, an architect, extensively employed during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. rebuilt Holland House, in 1606, where it now stands, at Kensington. Various designs by the architect are preserved in Sir John Soane's museum. Some of the best have been engraved in Mr. Richardson's work.

The examples shown in this week's illustrations are of the time of James I. No. *42, Sir Paul Pinder's house, Bishopsgate-street, and No. *41, in Aldgate-street, are examples of rich and picturesque decoration. No. *23, in Carey-street, engraved in last paper, shows a purer Italian taste: the interior of this house remains very perfect, and is exceedingly interesting.

We have already observed that the houses of the London citizens in the time of Elizabeth were more remarkable for the comfort, &c. of their interior arrangement than for their exterior adornment. The exterior views in last engraving (*18, 19, and *24) seem to be of this period, and are distinguished by plain fronts, projecting in each story towards the roof.*

The houses above alluded to, and others which we are inclined to date of the time of Queen Elizabeth, are destitute of the projecting windows which are shown on the house in Bell-yard, Fleet-street (No. *39), Sir Paul Pinder's house (No. *42), and that in Aldgate-street (No. *41). During the reign of James I. many of the London houses were composed of slight work, covered on the outside with painted planks, and plastered inside, similar to the top story of the house in Gray's-inn-lane (*18). A square court, formed of buildings of this description, still remains up a passage in Bell-yard, a little to the north-west of No. *39: this is a place worthy of a visit, in order to form some conception of the inflammable nature of London before the fire of 1666. Some other buildings of this description may still be seen near Cripplegate Church, but which are probably somewhat older than those mentioned.

The houses at present remaining in London of the time of James I. are more varied than, perhaps, those of any other similar space of English history. We meet with the following peculiarities:—

Houses with flat fronts, decorated with panels, similar to that wrongly ascribed to the time of Cardinal Wolsey, adjoining the principal entrance to the Temple: the Prince of Wales's feathers and other devices clearly show it to be of the time of James I. the feathers most probably having reference to Prince Henry (see engraving No. *38). Inside this house is a very fine ceiling, which, for several years, was covered with a flat coat of plaster, part of which falling by accident showed the ornament beneath, and so led to its restoration. It is possible that many ceilings in the old houses of London are covered in a similar manner. In the centre of this ceiling are the letters P. H. the initials of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I.

Houses with projecting windows, greatly enriched with panels, brackets, and other carvings, like Sir Paul Pinder's house and lodge (Nos. 31, *42).

Houses with heavy projecting roofs and massive work of brick and stone, plastered like the front of Staple-inn, Holborn (No. *35) and (No. *36) in Cloth-fair, Smithfield. These and several other houses still remaining in

* A correspondent mentions that the house in Gray's-inn-lane (No. *18) is not one house, but three houses. Although it may at the present time be divided into three, it has evidently been originally only one house, and which has probably been a hostelry on the road to Theobald's.